JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-

page paper a Two CENT postage stamp. Foreign post-age is usually double these rates. All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevari NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

CHICAGO-Palmer House, CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

ONLY inconsiderate people will make jokes about the continuous weariness of the President. His Congress makes everybody tired.

seals, and Canada, the cause of the trouble, gets nothing.

FROM Sept. 1, 1892, to date the city has paid in interest on its debt \$22,656 more than it would have had to pay but for the trickery of the Sullivan clique.

MR. HARTER, Democrat, says the Republicans in the House are laboring in good faith for the repeal of the Sherman act. No doubt, but how about the Democrats?

THE leading citizens of Harrison county are now willing to let bygones be by gones and drop all animosities on condition that the Conrad boys come back and be killed.

SIXTY-FOUR dollars a day is \$2.66 an hour. This represents the excess of interest which the taxpayers of Indianapolis are paying as the result of this "business administration."

THE Southern Democrats in the House who refused to renominate Mr. Yoder for Sergeant-at-arms and nominated Mr. Snow, of Illinois, are very much disgusted to learn that he was a lieutenant colonel in the Union army.

THE United States Senator who attempted to have the interest suspended upon the bonds of national banks upon which notes were issued to their face value lacks that breadth of intellect which distinguished Daniel Webster.

THE reward which Colonel Leoser. the editor of the Wine and Spirit Gazette, and the author of the Farnham Post resolutions and a magazine article slandering the Grand Army, is to have, is the office of pension agent in New

A SILVER certificate representing the market value of gold in treasury vaults is better money than that made into dollars whose intrinsic value is less than 75 cents. But a national bank note. backed by gold bonds, dollar for dollar, is better than either.

judges to appoint for the Appellate Court the Democratic press and leaders demanded that he should name some Democrats, and he did nominate two. Now that Governor Matthews has appointed one Republican these same newspapers and leaders are wild with

Or course the man who stole the Republican poll books committed the crime in the expectation of reward. which he will seek from Chairman Taggart or some other Sullivan leader, consequently if they are hostile to such criminal methods, they will turn him over to the police when he offers them his plunder.

MR. VILLARD, if his associates are well informed, has so managed the properties he has been intrusted with as to cause their values to shrink \$220,000,-000, but in so doing he has covered into the Villard safety deposit \$4,000,000 and taken himself to Europe. Mr. Villard was a first lieutenant in the reform annex of Mr. Cleveland.

Ir comes from a friend of the President that he now regrets that he did not put a few words in his message indicating his attitude as to silver. If he had done so instead of leaving the country to infer that he would favor dropping it out of the monetary system he would have helped his divided party in Congress amazingly.

ONE of the reforms of the Hoke Smith department has been to place the printing of the Patent Office Gazette in the hands of a new Democratic company, The first number was a month late, and the drawings, when printed, were so badly done that the work is of no value. The Democratic bid was \$11,000 less than the old company's, but the work is practically worthless.

FRANCIS MURPHY is authority for the statement that there is less drinking now, because it is harder for men to obtain positions. The stress of competition is so much keener that the drinking man has no chance. All of which is a good text for the pessimist. A civilization which makes men cease intemperance is a good thing, but when it does so by making harder the struggle for life, it is open to objection.

It is due to Postmaster Thompson to state the fact that all the deposits made

master, were credited to him as postmaster on the books of the bank, and his pass-book shows that the account was kept with him as postmaster. All the checks made upon the deposit were made in his official capacity as postmaster. He deposited in that bank because it was a Government depository, with bonds deposited as security. The mistake in returning the account as that of Mr. Thompson rather than that of Postmaster Thompson was an error of the officers of the bank.

WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED?

Several meetings of unemployed workingmen have recently been held in different cities, and more are to be held soon. The question of affording them employment or relief is already under discussion in some places, and is likely to become more pressing during the next few months. Although this situation is of frequent occurrence in other countries, it is new here and demands serious consideration. The question of extending public or municipal aid to the unemployed is one that, fortunately, has seldom been mooted in this country, but present and prospective conditions are causing it to assume considerable importance.

It should be remarked in the first place that every period of distress among workingmen affords an opportunity for professional agitators and mischief makers to get in their work. It is safe to predict that at every meeting of unemployed workingmen there will be a noisy and aggressive minority of Anarchists who will advocate impracticable and violent measures. Their In the Bering sea decision England | influence has been apparent in some of gets the law, the United States gets the | the meetings already held. It is apparent in the suggestion to organize a movement on Washington and to send from 100,000 to 300,000 unemployed men there to frighten Congress into passing some measure of relief. That is a foreign idea. It shows that its originators do not understand the temper of the American people. It is the habit of the European mind in every time of stress to turn to the government for relief, and very often to attempt to obtain it by violent demonstrations. That is not the American way. The American workingman is self-respecting and lawabiding. He is not a beggar nor an Anarchist. He may want work very badly, but he is not apt to demand "bread or blood." In so far as the present situation is

> the result of unwise legislation, accomplished or threatened, it is right to look to Congress for relief, but beyond that Congress has no power. It cannot issue rations, establish soup houses nor make a per capita distribution of money among those who need it. It can do something in the way of authorizing public works, and, under present circumstances, it should exercise a large discretion in that direction. Whatever it can do towards furnishing employment should be done, but its utmost efforts in this direction would be scarcely more than a drop in the bucket. The only legitimate way for Congress to extend general relief is by legislating in favor of a sound and stable currency an economic system that will encourage American industries instead of destroying them. Whatever influence the workingmen and labor unions of the country have should be immediately brought to bear on Congress to bring about these results. As they were largely instrumental in electing the present Congress they have a right to be heard in regard to remedial legislation for the present condition of affairs.

> So far as unskilled laborers are concerned, municipal governments ought to do all in their power toward furnishing them employment. City governments can do much more, relatively, than can the national government in the way of furnishing employment to this class of laborers, and they should not hesitate to go to the full limit of their power and resources. Indianapolis is fortunately situated in this regard, in that there is a great deal of work to be done and the legal authority and municipal machinery exist for doing it. The Board of Public Works should give the subject special consideration, with a view of enlarging their plan of operations for the year and prosecuting street and other improvements as far as possible into the fall and early winter. The people will approve this policy, and its early announcement would tend to lighten the present outlook.

## AS A COMMON-SENSE MATTER.

A correspondent in Rockland, after anoting a statement of the Journal to the effect that the hour a free-silvercoinage law should be passed with the ratio of 16 to 1 that hour the gold money of the country would turn to merchandise and seek a country where it would be worth more than a sixty-cent dollar, asks the following questions:

First, would not the silver dollar under free coinage be worth 100 cents? Second, would not the gold and silver dollars be of equal value as money, provided the law creating or controlling them was the same law! Third, has not Congress the power, under the Constitution, to equalize the two metals so far as their money value is concerned?

First-The silver dollar would be worth 100 cents by law and would be legal tender to that amount, but as a measure of value that dollar would purchase no more of the staple merchandise of the world, such as passes between nations, than the bullion value of the silver in the dollar, Mexico furnishes an illustration. It has free coinage and its currency is on a silver basis. The Mexican silver dollar contains more silver than our standard dollar, yet in Mexico it takes a Mexican silver dollar, a half dollar and a tencent piece to purchase a United States standard dollar. This is because our dollar is limited in issue and buoyed up by the gold standard, while Mexico's dollar, at home, is worth in other money just its value in bullion as a purchasing

Second-Yes, as lawful money; so the law might provide that a bushel of wheat and oats shall be of equal value in Indiana, while in other States having no such law a bushel of wheat would be worth two bushels of oats. Will any in the Indianapolis National Bank of man having any practical sense mainpostoffice funds were made as post- | tain that because this was law bushels | which it has been sought to make burg-

the other, when, by taking a bushel of wheat into Ohio, two bushels of oats could be obtained? It is preposterous. Every bushel of wheat in Indiana would go to Ohio and other States, where it would be worth twice as many oats as at home. There is no more essential difference between gold and silver than exists between wheat and oats. By the laws of Mexico its gold dollar and silver dollar are equal as money, but by the higher law of trade the gold dollar is worth two Mexican silver dollars.

Third-Congress can say that sixty or seventy cents' worth of silver bullion shall be worth one hundred cents' worth of gold bullion, and it could just as wisely proclaim that all the asses and mules in the United States shall be horses. The bullion in a gold dollar is worth 100 cents, and it will not stay in this country if an attempt is made to make it the equal of a silver dollar, even if its bullion is worth 90 cents in the markets of the world. Why? Because no owner of gold bullion will take it to a mint to be coined into gold dollars when he can send it to Europe and exchange it for enough silver bullion to make one and a half dollars when stamped by our mint. Turn to experieuce: From 1834 to 1860 no standard silver dollars would stay in this country. and few were coined, because the silver in a 41212-grain dollar was worth more than the gold in a 25.8-grain gold dollar. Our ratio was equivalent to 16 of silver to 1 of gold; but the ratio of all Europe, except Great Britain, was 1512 of silver to 1 of gold. As a consequence, silver would not stay here, where it took 41212 grains to be equal to a gold dollar, but went to Europe, where 39912 grains was as good as a gold dollar. The farmer having corn to sell will haul it around by A's elevator to that of B if the latter is known to pay a cent a bushel more, so the owner of gold bullion will take it to the markets of the world so long as he, can get enough silver bullion to make a third more money than his gold would make at the mint. Men should apply everyday common sense to this subject and cease fooling themselves with such phrases as money value made by Congress. The instinct of the child leads him to take the larger apple, so the man of mature judgment will take his wheat, cloth and gold to the market where he can get the largest return for it. The only teacher in this matter of money is experience, and good horse sense is the only safe guide. Beware of the theories of the brilliant intellect and the hair-trigger tongue.

## AS TO CONSPIRACIES AND TRAPS.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Will you please inform the readers of the Journal in what way you expect the unconditional repeal of the so-called Sherman law to benefit the multitude of mechanics and laborers that are thrown out of employment by reason of the closing down of sctories and machine shops all over the country? Is not the clamor for the repeal of that law a subterfuge and a sham gotten up by Cleveland and his friends (and has not the Journal dropped into the trap? in order to divert the minds of the common people, or, rather, Republicans, from the real cause of the present stringency! is it not apparently the purpose of Wall street and the national banks. through the Cleveland policy, to demonetize silver in order that they may get control of the circulating medium of the country by the issue of bank notes to the par value of bonds deposited for such cir-

The Journal has not said, and does not think, that the repeal of the silver purchase clause would afford immediate relief to unemployed workingmen more than to any other class, but it believes such action would, by removing a disturbing and dangerous factor in our currency system, tend materially to the restoration of confidence, thereby benefiting all classes.

It is possible that many Democrats may welcome the general demand for the repeal of that law as a means of diverting public attention from the threatening attitude of the Democratic party on the tariff question, but the demand is by no means confined to Democrats. We think it safe to say that pinety-nine-hundredths of the intelligent business men of the country, irrespective of party, are in favor of the repeal, not because it would afford immediate or complete relief, but because it would contribute materially to that end. Because the threatened repeal of the tariff law is having a most injurious effect on the manufacturing interests of the country is no reason why we should not remove other disturbing causes.

The suggestion that Wall street and the national banks are scheming to "demon tize silver in order that they may get control of the circulating medium of the country by the issue of bank notes to the par value of bonds deposited for such circulation" is absurd. Nobody proposes to demonetize silver. It is simply proposed to stop the purchase of it under conditions that are debanching our currency and demoralizing the business of the country. So far as controlling the circulation is concerned. Wall street and the national banks could control one kind of currencv as easily as they could another, metallic as easily as paper. But the Journal takes no stock in these suggestions about "conspiracies." Wall street and the national banks are as much interested in a sound and stable currency as any other class of people, and their views on the subject are entitled to at least as much consideration as those of people who have not made a close study of the subject.

The truth is, all our paper currency ought to be issued by or through national banks, and we will never have a stable currency until it is. But the people are not educated up to that point yet, and probably will not be until they have passed through a destructive panic caused by the arbitrary inflation of the currency by government issues, a thing that will some day happen if the present system continues.

THE burglary of the Republican city committee's room and the stealing of their poll lists, record book and other documents constitutes a new and unique crime in the annals of Indianapolis Democracy. We have had illegal voting. repeating, bribery, ballot-box stuffing, forging of tally sheets and various other crimes, but this is the first instance in

of wheat and oats would pass one for lary a factor in politics. And a very contemptible kind of burglary it is, too. The stealing of a sum of money would be honorable compared with that of poll lists and records which can only benefit the burglars by putting them in possession of the secrets of the opposite party and perhaps putting the Republicans to some expense by compelling them to do part of their work over again. Altogether, it was a very dirty as well as rascally piece of business.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals The balance of trade having been against this country some \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June, 1893, and the fact that the annual gold output from American mines is only about \$23,000,000, raises the question whether the repeal of the Sherman purchasing act without any legislation favorable 30 silver will not drive gold to a premium. I am aware that an adverse trade balance with foreign countries must be settled in gold, no matter if we had even free coinage. But would not the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act advance the value of gold among ourselves? Would it not be better for Congress to enact legislation slong compromise lines until values would in a measure adjust themselves and thus be ready for more radical change should later developments demonstrate such a necessity! It seems to me that neither the debtor nor the creditor class should dictate. but that the rights of both should have all the consideration that our lawmakers can properly give them. A SUBSCRIBER. We do not think the repeal of the sil-

ver purchase clause of the Sherman ac would advance the value of gold. According to the general laws of finance the continued purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, when the government already has \$120,000,000 worth of it piled up in the treasury, would seem to have a much more direct tendency in that direction. The Journal does not favor the repeal of the silver purchase clause in the interest of the debtor or creditor class, nor would it advocate or oppose any measure from that standpoint. It favors what it believes to be sound financial legislation without regard to any particular class.

THOSE timid people who have been alarmed at the efforts of Muhamed Webb to introduce the Moslem religion into this country may calm their fears. Richard Harding Davis in his letters from the Mediterranean to Harper's Weekly, says that in Turkey he has often had the checking of his baggage delayed for the baggagemen to take time to say their prayers. That settles it. A religion which interferes with the running of trains on time will never get s foothold in this country.

THE city at present is as full of 'joints' as our esteemed Mayor's backbone.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals What is the amount of money per capita in the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, READER. Rossia and Italy! United States, \$25.17; Great Britain, \$18.00; France, \$44.55; Germany, \$18.02; Rdssia, \$11.20; Italy, \$13.26. This is probably the smount which might be in circulation, but as a matter of fact much of it is hoarded, as in this country at the present time and in France all the time, as about every French peasant has a stocking sav

ings bank for silver coin. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

What is the number of old soldiers living in In The census of 1890 shows that the number was 66,671 in June of that year. As the death rate of veterans, as estimated by the actuary of the Pension Bureau, was about 60 per 1,000 during the three years following the taking of the census, about 4,000 of the Indiana soldiers have died, leaving the number at the present time about 62,500.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What was the political status of the vote or the so-called Sherman bill! All those voting for the bill were Kepub licans and all these against it were Demo-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Great American Hustlers, "Dishver country," says Uncle Mose, "is jist full ob folks dat is 'breakin' deir naiks to git dar dat don't know whar dey is at when dey gits dar

All dey knows is de git dar part ob it." In Self-Defense Mrs. Figg-Why can't you wash your face once n a while without my having to tell you ever Tommy-I'm afraid you'd think I'd been in

A Valuable Assistant. "How does Scriblets get his ideas for those magnificent dresses he puts on his heroines

Does he go to the shops?" "No. He asks his wife what sort of a gow she would like to have if he only had the money to get it for her, and after she has let her fancy fly a while he uses her ideas."

Fighting for Principle. "Some of these fellers that is so set on their principles reminds me very much of an old feller that bought a mule I knowed once." said the man on the cracker box. "That is, I knowed the felier, not the mule. He bought that mule from the street-car company, and the fool mule wouldn't work without a bell on his neck. Well, a bell to suit the mule's idea of things could be bought for about 15 cents, and any sensible man would have bought it and put it on-on the mule. that is. But this feller wasn't that kind. He said he'd be doggoued if he would be outdid by a mule; and he started out to conquer that beast or die in the attempt. He died in the attempt. The mule kicked him so high that the coroner's jury wrangled an hour over whether he had died from the kick or from strikin' the earth. Died happy, though, 'cause he had died for a principle, and hadn't been outdone by a mule. Then I bought the mule and put a bell on him, and am working him yet, and don't feel as if I'd lost no great amount of self. respect, either. Sometimes I think the people in gineral is a good deal like that there mule. They won't drive at all 'thout a bell on o' some kind. and the fool reformer that thinks it would be a sacrificet of his principles to let 'em have it gits kicked into the middle of next week, while the politician is willin' to pervide the bell fer 'em. and they git down and hump theirselves while ne sits in a spring seat and rides. An' I don't doubt I've ben a mule myself many a time, an'

## POINTS FROM THE STATE PRESS.

THE country suffers while Congress talks. -Decatur Journal.

Those people who are saying "it is all caused by the vicious legislation of Republicans" should also explain why the calamity waited until Democracy had a clean sweep.-Frankfort News. THE country is too rich in all things of

value to the world to indulge in any longcontinued panic. Even weak-minded. vacillating legislators cannot make a stampede.-Huntington Herald. Is the weather should blow cool the President won't have to turn around to get

warm. The Democratic fire in the rear promises to be almost as hot as that in the front .- Covington People's Paper. EVERYTHING went Democratic last fall. The business of the country, the banks, the manufacturing industries and every-

thing, nearly, has been going Democratic since that time, -Kendallville Standard. WE are not disposed to emphasize, still less to exaggerate, the depressing features of the present situation. But it is not the part of wisdom to ignore them, and the more widely the facts are circulated the sooner the people's eyes will be opened to | ago.

the danger of intrusting the management of the government to the Democratic

party.-Mount Vernon Republican. THE congressional spellbinder is a puisance on nearly all occasions, and at this time especially the people are deserving of better treatment than to have needed legis lation delayed by prodigies with a gift of gab.-Lafayette Courier.

THERE ought to be no politics in the settlement of the financial questions now before Congress, and it is the duty of Republicans to work for the interest of the people without partisan considerations of any kind .- Richmond Palladium. TEN months after the election of General

Harrison to the presidency workmen were asking for and receiving increased wages. Ten months after the election of Cleveland the unemployed are rioting in New York, having neither work nor bread.-Muncie

IF Congress should pass a joint resolution to the effect that the present tariff law was satisfactory and would not be changed, the financial paric would disappear as suddenly as a long, parching drouth does before hard rain .- Gas City With an immense Democratic majority

n Congress the President looks to the Republicans to restore prosperity and confidence to the country by the enactment of judicious legislation. He realizes that be dare not depend upon the members of his own party. - Fort Wayne Gazette.

THERE is a great difference between the runs on banks now and some years ago Once upon a time when a bank broke every body having a bank note in his pocket looked to see if his note was from the broken bank, but now, it his pockets are full of notes, he is not concerned if he is not a depositor. - Terre Haute Express.

## STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

The Worst of Them Are Caused by People Who Go Shopping in Carriages.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Is there something inherent in horses and carriages that renders the owners thereof may have some rights on the streets as well as themselves? This question is one that frequently presents itself to pedestrians, but the amazing selfishness of "Housekeeper," who writes to the Sunday Journal in favor of abolishing banana peddlers and fruit wagons from the public thoroughfares, suggests it on this occasion, Indeed, she not only wants them driven off the "shady side of Wash ington street," but her vindictive pleasure when one peddler's cart was upset and knocked sprawling indicates that she would like them removed from the earth. She simply cannot comprehend why a man who wants to make an honest living for his family should dare to attempt it in a place where he may possibly get in the way of people with carriages. And now that an ill-trained horse attached to one fruit wagon has had the andacity to bite a lady as she passed before him. "Housekeeper" hopes the authorities will abate the "unbearable nuisance."

In behalf of the shoppers that walk would like to say that it is not the banana carts that they find an unbearable nuisance on the 'shady side of Washington,' but the carriages of "Housekeeper" and others. There is, perhaps, one banana cart to a square, and it frequently "moves on." Moreover, its owner is quiet, peaceable, and, as I have found him, not entirely indifferent to convenience of other people It is different with the shoppers who ride. They are are not only regardless of the rights of pedestrians, but they hitch their horses and leave them standing for hours at a time, often occupying all the space along the curb. Their horses may be so gentle and well bred that they do not bite, but timid ladies and children can not be sure of this, and rather than dodge under their noses are often compelled to walk a considerable distance before finding a clean space for a crossing. It is not the banana peddlers that keep the shady side of Washington street in a filthy condition and give the thoroughfare a neglected and disreputable look, but the horses of shop pers which are allowed to stand there 'Housekeeper" may not have noticed that the sanitary society is not trying to abate fruit peddlers, but is pushing an ordinance than will forbid the hitching of horses-anybody's and everybody's horses -to the curb. She will doubtless regard this as a great outrage, but a large number of people who have to go about on foot will rejoice, both for sesthetic and personal reasons. It is the intolerance of which "Housekeeper" offers an instance that gives some of us less aristocratic citizens an exouse for cherishing anarchist doctrines.

WORKINGWOMAN. Indianapolis, Aug. 20. Qualifications of Motormen, To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal It will be deemed a privilege to add a found a place in your valued columns on the subject of electric car service, and your readers can be made to see, by anything that has been or may be suggested, something that will enure to the good of the people of our city in securing their rights-right against being run down, murdered or malmed upon our streets-then the object of all that has been claimed against employing incompetent men to take charge of electric motors shall have been ob tained. But, pending the solution of this great problem, they still go on, these motormen and these conductors, in this same deadly work, fortified by the assurance sentiment in favor of silver is increasing. that they are employed by a great moneyed and, from the letters I have received, I am corporation who are supposed to "know their own business," and who assume the right of employing anybody that suite them to do their motor driving, regardless of proper qualification, and to the public simply propound the question, "What are you going to do about it"-even if you don't like it? If a man is maimed, a boy or two killed, and the motorman and conductor are arraigned, the excuse is offered, "It was no fault on our part," and who can say them nay, as there is no law on the subject by which a man shall be required to produce his credentials, or offer his license as a a duly qualified motorman-one with enough knowledge of mechanical law to bring into requisition all the safeguards appertaining to the working of and managing these powerful engines, so as to be enabled to reduce the danger of their use to the minimum. It i not enough to know that if the "crank" turned this way the machine goes, and i turned that way she stops, nor is it enough to know that to "cut out of circuit" and "hard on the brake" will stop her "about

answer to these simple questions: How much force are you handling? Where does it come from? How is it generated? Wherein does its subtle influence differ from steam? How could you measure it by teams of borses pulling your same load? These are essential things aside from the tensile strength of and conductivity of metals, all of which men ought to know something about before they are put in charge of a power that knows no mercy. But still they go on, and to-day adds another horror too ghastly to comment upon. It could have been averted. When we wake up to the fact that we are needlessly suffering this great injustice, and demand of the authorities protection, then the percentage of casualties will begin to diminish as in all cases where prevention is better than cure. No man ought to be allowed to run a motor car through our streets without dne educational qualification, no difference how much he costs the company who hires MECHANIC.

so and so." That is about the qualifica-

tion attained by the average motorman up

to date on our "lines." How many can

"tell" how much more power their engines

are exerting when the track is wet than

when dry, and how to apply all safety

devices in emergencies where "short stop

is absolutely necessary to safety-killing

or maining? Or how many, if any, or

these motormen can give an intelligent

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19.

The Issue in Chicago. Chicago Journal

It seems now that the issue of the November election in Cook county is to be between Judge Gary and the Haymarket statue on one side and Governor Altgeld and the spirit of the Black road riots on the other. It will be settled as it was six years stood what would be the far-reaching ferson are to go on a fishing excursion to ago.

WEEK OF THE DEBATE

Discussion on the Silver-Repeal Bill to Close in the House Saturday Night.

Messrs. Cockran, Wilson, Bynum, Breckinridge, Fellows, and Possibly Ex-Speaker Reed, to Display Their Oratorical Powers,

Anti-Silverites Confident of a Good Majority for Their Proposition,

While Free-Coinagemen are Equally Certain Unconditional Repeal Cannot Be Accomplished-Bailey's Financial Scheme.

FINAL STAGE OF THE DEBATE,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.-The final stage

Representatives Will Close the Silver Discussion at Midnight Saturday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

of the fourteen days' debate on the silver question, which is likely to terminate with the first affirmative action of Congress upon the subject which brought the body together in the heat of midsummer, will be entered upon by the House of Representatives to-morrow, at 11 o'clock. The general debate will continue until Wednesday night, and throughout the last three days of the week debate will be conducted under the five-minute rule. It will close by limitation of argument, unless the Honse sooner adjourns, at 12 o'clock, midnight, Saturday. According the official interpretation given Speaker Crisp to the terms of the order under which the discussion is proceeding. the House will meet at noon Monday, the 28th inst., and proceed, immediately after the reading of the journal, to vote u the substitute for the Wilson repeal bill introduced by Representative Bland, involving the question of free coinage of silver at any one of several proposed ratios. It is probable that the yeas and nays will be called upon each one of the several

in the day before the vote upon the decisive question of repeal or no repeal is The debate of the week promises to be of great popular interest. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, the "silver-tongued orator, is booked to speak to-morrow, and wil doubtless attract a large crowd. Representative Fellows, of New York, who divides with Bourke Cockran the oratorical honors of Tammany Hall, is announced for a speech on Tuesday, intended as an answer in detail to that delivered in favor of free coinage of silver by Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, last week. Representative Bynum, of Indiana, one of the wheel-horses of the anti-silver forces, is also down for a spee h on Tuesday, Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, popularly slated for the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, and the author of the bill providing for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, is expected to close the general debate on Wednesday. Bourke Cockran will also speak, and ex-Speaker Reed, it is believed, will say something before the debate closes. There is a tremendous pressure exerted for places on the Speaker's list, and the time will be exhausted, leaving many who must be content with "leave to print." Some time early in the week, probably to-morrow, Speaker Crisp will announce the committees of the House.

SENTIMENT OF THE HOUSE.

propositions, so that it is likely to be late

Representative Bland to-day declined to give any estimate of the result of the vote in the House on the various financial propositions, saying that he had made no canvass of the sentiments of the members. Representative Bryan, who, by common consent, is accorded the place of chief lieutenant to Chairman Bland, gave the following estimate of the situation: The canvass is not sufficiently complete to make an accurate statement as to the vote in the House. I am satisfied, however, that a majority of the members of the House favor free comage at some ratio. Most of the advocates of free coinage are in favor of the present ratio of 16 to 1, but others favor other ratios running as high as 28 to 1. The propositions submitted to the House do not go higher than 20 to 1, but if no agreement is reached the friends of free coinage will still oppose unconditional repeal, hoping to secure some affirmative legislation after the committees are organized, when the matter comes before Congress again. It is not only possible, but probable, therefore, that unconditional repeal will be defeated, even if the silver men fail to carry free coinage or the Bland law. The lines are being closely drawn. The leading advocates of the Wilson bili, such as Tracey, Hendricks, Harter, etc., openly advocate the adoption of a single gold standard by all the nations, and it is becoming embarrassing to those who are advocating repeal a means of securing metallism. It becomes more more difficult to understand these two elements can work harmoniously together to secure exactly opposite results. To see them chatting together, one can hardly believe that each side laughs privately to think how unconditional repeal is going to fool the other side. Somebody is going to be terribly disappointed if the Sherman law is to be repealed unconditionally. Will it be those who expect it to bring back bimetallism, or those who expect to secure by it a universal gold standard? I believe the

satisfied that the growth in sentiment is not confined to the West. What do I think of unconditional repeal with a declaration in favor of bimetallism? Let me answer the question by asking another. Would a jury acquit a man charged with murder, because the prisoner left a note saying he fully intended to return and resuscitate Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, declined to give any estimate of the vote at the end of the discussion, and referred the question to Mr. Tracey, of New York, who has had charge of the canvass and who is really recognized as the leader of the repealing forces. "We have made a canvass," said Mr. Tracey, "and the result has convinced ne that we have a clear majority on every proposition-after conceding to our opnonents twenty-five doubtful votes. There is no doubt that the unconditional repeal bill will pass and every proposition and ratio proposed by the silver people will be defeated by a substantial vote. Even conceding to them every one of the twentyfive doubtful votes we have still a clear majority on every proposition. There can be no doubt as to the result, and the Sherman act will be unconditionally repealed.' Ex-Speaker Reed, the leader of the Republican side, declined to give any estimate of the result, or express any opinion, saving he had not yet decided whether he would even speak on the question or not. THE POPULIST VIEW.

Jerry Simpson, the Kansas leader of the Populist members in the House, has taken a great deal of satisfaction out of the embarrassing situation in which the two old parties find themselves. Two years ago he was branded as a "calamity howler" for predicting that commercial disaster would follow a failure to readjust the financial system of the government, and he now returns the compliment to the Wall-street representatives by pointing to the manner in which they have followed in his wake and become the greatest calamity howlers the age in clamoring for repeal of the purchasing act. Mr. Simpson gave his estimate of the present condition of affairs in Conress in the following original languag The situation in Congress at the present time is an interesting one to any one who has watched the march of events for the last three months. When I first came to Washington, in July, the gold men were confident they could repeal the Sherman law. All the powerful corporations were using every means to influence congressional action, and if a vote could have

have awakened to the situation they are sending out protests loud and long, and, as is always the case with the average politician, the Congressman is generally sensitive to the things pertaining to his own personal welfare. And it begins to dawn on him that the people are not alone those that live in and around the city of New York. in short, the back counties are being heard from, and it has materially changed the situation, and where members have not bargained away their constituency for a place at the pie counter, and even among some that have, there is a disposition to hedge. Another thing, as the debate has progressed the free silver side has had decidedly the best of the argament. And it is very doubtful if the 'gold bugs' could carry their repeal if a vote should be taken now, and it will contipue to grow worse until the close of the debate. It is my opinion that the Sherman law will be repealed only on condition that we have free coinage at a ratio of 1 to 20, or may be less, which I presume Mr. Cleveland will veto. Now, as to the effect on political parties, it is difficult at present to forecast

with any accuracy.

"One thing seems certain, and that is the Democratic party is going to divide on this money question, which, I think, will eventually land the free-coinage men in the People's party. Now that this revolution has started, there is no telling where it will stop-surely not short of a complete reorganization of political parties and the adoption of sweeping reforms in our financial system. The number of unemployed is increasing at the rate of thousands every day, and it is likely that half of the laboring class will be out of work before the winter is upon us and the agricultural community will find themselves without a market for their products, all of which will set them to thinking, and as sure as fate, if they once start to reason the thing out, it means the annihilation of one or the other of the old parties, for they will be held responsible for the ills the people suffer. Now, the People's party leaders have forescen and forewarned the people of what would happen if we pursued our present course, that unless we should carb the greed of the corporate powers by wholesome legislation. the very calamities that have now come upon us would be here on scheduled time, showing that although they were called cranks and Anarchists they were the only ones that understood the true situation, and the road out of the difficulties."

ANOTHER FINANCIAL SCHEME.

Mr. Bailey Comes to the Front with a Plan to Increase the Circulation. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 .- The silver men of the House are preparing to meet the Voorhees national bank bill with an even more liberal proposition. They are to propose a measure which, instead of swelling national bank currency \$19,000,000, as proposed by the Voorhees bill, would increase the circulation \$58,000,000, and at the same time satisfy the demands of a strong element of the American people by making it impossible for the national banks to increase or diminish at will the volume of circulating carrency. The measure which is being discussed by the silver men as a counter proposition to the Voorhees bill has been drawn by representative Bailey, of Texas, an ardent bimetallist, who is known in the secret camps of the free coinage men to be the real author of the free coinage bill now

crease the currency and to provide for the redemption thereof and for other purposes." It reads: Section 1. From and after the passage of this act any bank organized under the laws of the United States, and having on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum may surrender said bonds to the Treasurer o the United States to be canceled and to receive in lieu thereof an amount of national bank notes which, added to the amount of notes heretofore issued to said bank, shall be equal to 120 cents for each dollar specified in said bonds.

pending in the House, Mr. Bailey's na-

tional bank bill is entitled: "A bill to in-

Sec 2. Any bank which shall surrender its bonds in accordance with the first section of this act shall thereafter be and remain exempt from the tax of 1 per cent, now required to be paid Sec. 3. The Treasurer of the United States shall return to any bank which has surrendered its bonds in accordance with the first section of this act the amount which may be in the treas-

mry to the credit of such bank on account of its Sec. 4. The United States hereby assumes all notes issued under the first section of this act. and all notes heretofore issued by such banks as shall surrender their bonds in accordance with the first section of this act, and in order to provide for the redemption of said notes, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to have coined into standard silver dollars all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury, except so much thereof as may be sufficient to redeem the coin notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of bullion, and the issue of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes," and the said silver dollars shall be reserved as a special fund to redeem such of said notes as may be presented for re-

Sec. 5. The additional notes issued to any bank under the first section of this act shall be uniform in all respects with the notes heretofore issued to the same bank and may be counted as a part of the lawful reserve which the law requires national banks to hold and the said additional notes shall be receivable the same as is provided by law for the notes heretofore issued, and when received by the treasury shall be reissued, the same as is now provided by law for United States notes.

MR. BAILEY EXPLAINS. In explaining his measure and the posttion of himself and many of his free-coinage colleagues on the national bank question Mr. Bailey to-day said: "There are about \$162,000,000 of these four-per-cent. bonds deposited to secure a circulation of about \$145,000,000. My proposition would increase this circulation over \$51,000,000 directly, and would indirectly add over \$7,000,000 more by releasing the sums held in the treasury for redemption purposes, making a total increase of more than \$58,-000,000. Besides this, it would save the taxpayers of the country over \$6,000,000 in annual interest. The banks in every part of the country would find it profitable to surrender their bond and take this additional circulation, but it would be especially profitable to the banks in those sections where the rate of interest is the highest, and these are the very sections which stand most in need of this increase, In Texas our rate of interest is 10 per cent. Under the present law a bank which owns bonds to the face value of \$50,000, issues 10 per cent., or \$45,000 in notes. It must keep 5 per cent., or \$2,250 of this amount in the treasury of the United States as a redemption fund, leaving only \$12,250 availaple for loan. This sum, at 10 per cent. brings \$4,250 in interest, from which amount the circulation tax of 1 per cent., or \$450, must be substracted, leaving net interest on the circulation of \$3,800. The \$2,000 received from the government as interest on the bonds, added to this amount, makes a total of \$5,800. Under my plan the same bank, while it would have no bonds, would have a circulation of \$60,000, which, at the same rate of 10 per cent., would yield \$6,000. The difference in favor of the bank would thus be \$200 per annum, besides the premium of \$10,000 on its bonds. This arrangement would be even better for the people than it would for the banks, because these bonds have fourteen years yet to run, and, at 4 per cent. per annum, the people must pay 50 cents in interest, which, added to the principal of 100 cents, makes the total cost of redemption \$1.56 on each dollar. If we can discharge them now for \$1.20, we thus save the people 36 cents in interest by substituting a bong which does not perform the functions of money with a note which does. My bill will also utilize all of the bullion now in the treasury except what is necessary to redeem the notes issued under the Sherman act. The surplus is something like \$60,000,000, which will constitute a coin reserve fund of about the same proportion as is now held for the redemption of the

Smallpox Victim's Body to Go to China. NEW YORK, Aug. 20 .- For two weeks a young Mongol named Chang Fay has been suffering with smallpox in his basement laundry in Orchard street, and incidentally has been washing clothes of the thronging tenement district. To-day he died and tomorrow his body will be started to the land of poppies. With it will go the remains of Ah Bow, who committed suicide to-day because he could not have Nellie

green backs."

Lee, a white girl, for his wife, Damp and Muggy at Gray Gables, BUZZARD'S BAY. Aug. 20.-President Cleveland spent the Sabbath quietly with been taken at that time I have no doubt his family at Gray Gables. The air was poses, and, up to the last week, the slow-indoors all day. It is reported to-night that moving masses have not apparently under-the President, Dr. Bryant and Joseph Jef-